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-- Twenty Pages --

A Democratic President to a Republican Congress: "Help me, Cassius, or I

The patriotic duty of sustaining the President does not make it improper to remark that his diplomacy savors a good deal of a bull in a china shop. If the British lion represented by the

British press imagines that the world is rembling at his roar, he is deceived by the tremor in his own voice. If it should turn out that the British

press had been used by the "bears" of the world's exchanges to hammer down American securities few would be sur-

After all, the ill-timed and panicky nessage of the President is a greater evil than the assaults of the British press upon our credit, or would be if the people really had any confidence in Mr. Cleveland's judgment on financial matters.

When the President sold his last issue of bonds to British bankers he led the seople of Great Britain into the error of believing that there is no money in this country to invest in bonds. that this government depends upon Great Britain for financial support

The same British newspapers that ought this government during the late war seem disposed now to make war upon its credit as they did then. Acting on their predictions and advice, thousands of British subjects purchased Confederate bonds and lost millions.

Senator Mills, of Texas, seems to have made his panic speech in the Senate, Friday, for the purpose of making the sountry believe that \$180,000,000 a year is paid as pensions, when the amount disensed for pensions proper was only 140,000,000 during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1895.

To say that the excitement in the stock arket is utterly senseless does not alter the fact. It is of the essence of all pancs to be unreasonable, but they are none the less mischievous or difficult to arrest. Those charged with the management of affairs should remember that the best time to stop panics is before they are

he term "critical," but it is nough to make it the duty of Congress Aside from the British-Venezuela quesattention. Under the circumstances. Congress ought to omit the customary adjournment for the holidays and devote itself closely and earnestly to business.

There have been indications for some time that the Associated Press was be ng worked to advertise the alleged confession of Hayward, the Minneapolis murderer who was recently executed. The success of the effort appears in a statement contained in the latest dispatch that "the demand for the confession in pamphlet form is phenomenal. the first edition of 125,000 having already been exhausted." In deprecating the pruriency of a public taste that craves such carrion the Journal has no fear of further advertising the pamphlet. Readers of the Journal are educated up to better things.

It is fair to assume that no man in the State prison is pardoned who has not made a good prison record, that is, has obeyed the rules of the prison. Unless it hould be proved that a person in prison is not guilty of the crime for which he is under sentence, no convict should be permitted to present a petition for pardon unless his papers are indorsed by the warden, showing that his record as a prisoner is excellent. The promulgation of such a rule in prisons would have a powerful influence on the side of prison discipline. This must be so cause every man in prison desires above all things a pardon. It is the one thing in the mind of the convict-his single tope. To make the consideration of pardon depend upon continuously excellent conduct would greatly promote the discioline and efficiency of prisons.

Hon. R. W. Thompson's impression that there is in the State Department at Washington a formal assent by England to the Monroe doctrine should induce careful investigation. It is a well-known fact in diplomatic history that the doc-George Canning, British Secretary of our years after the Monroe doctrine was sated, it must have been during traction of the Monroe doctrine by

that period. It is not likely the doctrine has ever received the assent of any subsequent British Ministry, and even a formal acceptance of it would be no more binding on the British government at present than the fact that it originated with a British Minister. Lord Salisbury recognized this fact in that sentence of his recent note in which he States would resist any such enterprise if it was contemplated, President Monentire sympathy of the English govern-the doctrine has any applicability to the present situation. It was a good doctrine for England when she wanted it, but is no good now.

> TO STRENGTHEN THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

delay, pass a bill which shall contain a provision for the issue of a limited amount of short-time gold bonds in denominations of \$100 and its multiples, to be placed on the home market as a popufeatures of the present ad valorem tariff as a public evil and wrong. Referring which will insure a larger and constant | the treasury, he said: revenue. Such a measure will not involve an entire revision of the tariff. but only of those sections where the ad valorem rates have been most disastrous to the treasury. Such appears to the Journal to be the imperative duty of the House, and that duty should be performed without delay.

The leaders in the House are warned that they cannot shield themselves be hind the stubbornness or the stupidity of the President and Mr. Carlisle, who assert that no more revenue is necessary. The President's panicky message of Friday gives the lie to all the assertions or implications to the effect that more revenue is not needed. His threat to sell bonds is a confession that there is a lack of revenue. If there were \$100.-000,000 in the treasury which could be used to fortify the gold reserve there would be no trouble now. Let the House, as far as is in its power, proceed to put money in the treasury at once and to so change the revenue laws that there will be a surplus in the treasury in the months to come. This should be done with the least possible delay, for the reason that private confidence as well as the public credit depend upon it. In matters of so great moment the arrogance, the ignorance or the whims of such a man as the President should not be considered. They certainly will not be accepted as an excuse for inaction. The President's untimely message has created uneasiness; let Congress rise superior to timidity and the demagogy of the capital and counteract the probable effects of Mr. Cleveland's latest message. It is a time for resolute action-to di play the higher statesmanship.

SENSELESS BLUFF.

It is very evident that the London

press is laboring to produce a panic among the holders of American securities abroad in order to create a financial revulsion here which would compel Congress and the people to withdraw their support from the President and the Monroe doctrine. All of their dispatches the past two days have been designed to make our people believe that there is no price for American securities in London. On Friday the correspondent of the London News reported that beof the Monroe doctrine Wall street was dition of the national finances is a natfilled with men who were denouncing the President for his Venezuelan message and that one panicky railroad president had declared that the loss on Friday alone to American properties would be £200,000,000 sterling, or about \$1,000,-It is probable that no railroad president ever made such unless was speculators who have come The present condition of public affairs to grief in recent years by Readmay not be such as to justify the use of ling or Northern Pacific manipulations. grave There is no reason why any railroad stock which has been paying dividends not to waste any time in dealing with it. at any time during the past four years any day, the condition of national should, on general principles, be worth effect that his Lordship did use that finances is such as to require immediate | more, because there is reason to believe that freight carrying will be placed upon a better basis a few weeks hence. The cause of the failures of brokers is not the shrinkage of real values or the sentatives of them, but of speculation in stock which has no existence, in putting up margins on fictitious stocks in the expectation that they will advance.

They do not advance, but fall. The same papers started the story that the Rothschilds would their balances here. Subsequently was denied on the best authority. That | United States. Otherwise, Germany has and similar houses having invested the money of others in securities-loaned it. | hemisphere, but it has an Emperor holdin fact, all over the world-are the last | ing the discarded heresy of the divine men who would disturb the credit of house who urged the last monetary con- To him our form of government is ference to do something to prevent the standing offense because it antagonizes depreciation of the value of silver. He the system he represents. Spain, which did this because he desired to prevent

the depreciation of the value of half the to join any movement designed to emmoney of the world Again, there are two sides to this was against it seventy years ago, and in securities, the English people will suffer as much as the Americans as whole. They hold vastly more stocks per capita than do the people of this country. Few Americans of small means hold railroad stocks, bonds or other securities as investments because they can do better with their money. Thousands of English people do. The loss will be theirs if they sell them under the panic which the bluffing British press may create. Further, many millions of British capital are invested in American manufacturing enterprises. Every dollar of it would suffer very greatly by a panic created by the British press and ernment, to become the most ignorant brokers in the small portion of this coun-

try adjacent to Wall street. War is not probable; but the British should have sense enough to know that the American people, numbering nearly no common bond between England and twice the population of Great Britain. will not now be frightened with bluff and | They are foes in history and tradition, President Monroe on the suggestion of threats of panic created by British brokers. Those papers and their corre-Foreign Affairs, as a means of strength- spondents should know that bluffing when Great Britain was five to their one oly Alliance. If any approval or for- did not force the American people in Great Britain. Both are imperial land-1776 or 1812 to submit to British injusgance would lead the newspapers and Great Britain has prevented Constantibrokers to undertake now to force a re-

threats of a depreciation of American securities, or that a panic invoked by them will cause a hasty retreat.

HYSTERICAL STATESMANSHIP.

Mr. Cleveland's public career has been more prolific of surprises and sensations than it has of evidences of practical statesmanship. Among these sursaid: "In declaring that the United prises, and one which in the light of later events was evidently a great blunder, was his annual message of 1887. It roe adopted a policy which received the affords a good illustration of Mr. Cleveland's hysterical style of statesmanship. be, and generally is, a dispassionate predepartments, with recommendations regarding such legislation as may deemed necessary or expedient. Mr. one topic to the exclusion of all others. In response to the panicky message of viz.: the necessity of "revenue reform" eign imports. A considerable part of ernment under the existing tariff law were in excess of its expenditures. Aslar loan. The other part of the measure of the present situation, Mr. Cleveland and substitute for them specific duties | to the fact that there was a surplus in

The public treasury, which should only exist as a conduit conveying the people's tribute to its legitimate objects of expenditure, becomes a hoarding place for me needlessly withdrawn from trade and th people's use, thus crippling our national energies, suspending our country's development and preventing investment in pro

ctive enterprise He went on to deprecate the fact th the revenues exceeded expenditures and to bewail the policy of using the surplus to reduce the public debt. "On the 30th day of June, 1885," he said, as if calling attention to a threatening evil, "the excess of revenue over public expenditures, after complying with the annual require-859.835." As if this was not enough to amounted to \$49,405,545, and during the year ended June 30, 1887, it reached the sum of \$55,567,849." Finally, as crowning evil of the situation, he called attention to the fact that "during the six months prior to June 30, 1887, the repeated accumulation that the sum of \$79,864,100 of such surplus was applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the three-per-cent. bonds still outing from an excess of revenue over expenditures, was pictured in Mr. Clevewhich demanded the immediate attention of Congress. After having in a reduce the public debt, he said: "It is theory." It was, indeed, a condition,

The agitation for "revenue reform' thus hysterically inaugurated by Mr Cleveland was continued until it resulted in the passage of the present tariff law. Under the operation of this law the treasury has ceased to be burdened with ing bonds, it is issuing new ones to raise money to meet "repeated accumulation" ural and logical sequence of Mr. Cleveland's hysterical message of 1887, in clean play, combining wit, humor, pa which he ignored every other question | thos, and leaving an impression of pleasexcept the duty of reducing government revenues.

THE SALISBURY DELAY.

Following the significant suggestion of General Wallace, in his address at the Loyal Legion banquet at Evansville, that the reply of Lord Salisbury to Secretary Olney's note might have been delayed four months in order to ascertain the attitude of European governments in regard to the Monroe trine, comes the alleged statement well-informed British public men to the time for the very purpose suggested The names of these public men are no given, and the press agent may have consulted them as to their opinions, but, assuming that such men have spoken, they have intimated that the European governments thus informally consulted have been found to be in favor of taking up and testing the Monroe doctrine by Great Britain.

In part, this should not be surprising. withdraw | The German government desires Samoa and would now have it but for th no known designs upon land in this right of kings as tenaciously as if he were living more than a century ago. amounts to very little, would be prompt barrass a government whose influence when the Spanish race in Mexico and South America threw off the yoke of Besides the recurring Cuban troubles might cease if the pretensions of the United States were ignored. Aus tria-Hungary is only an annex to Germany in important affairs, but doubtless the head of that government remembers that the diplomatic enforcement of the Monroe doctrine by President Lincoln and Secretary Seward in 1865 cost his brother, the ill-fated Archduke Maximilhis life. Italy, which has no use for the United States except to send hither the spawn of her vicious system of govand the cheapest laborer, will do wha Great Britain desires in this matter.

Russia has no territorial interests over here now, and the interests of France do not lead to land-grabbing. There is France in any quarter of the world and such hostility lingers because it is based upon the positions they occupy and upon the deep dislikes of race. In every way Russia is in antagonism to grabbers, and both are coveting the same territory. Russia knows that nople from falling into her hands. There-

and France favor the testing of the Monroe doctrine by Great Britain to see if it has place and force in the present world, it is in the hope that Great Eritain may get into trouble. It would, however, be very interesting to know what replies Lord Salisbury received from these two governments.

A PLACE OF AMUSEMENT.

A Philadelphia paper says: "Strange

as it may seem, there are hundreds of

regular theater-goers in this city who will not go to see any play unless it is ment of that date." But he denies that The President's annual message should funny." The same is true of every city, but there is nothing strange about it. sentation of government affairs in all The explanation is plain and simple. Most people look upon the theater as a place of entertainment and amusement. not as an educational institution. A few Cleveland's message of 1887 treated of | find the most satisfactory entertainment in tragedy or emotional drama, but the majority prefer that which brings smiles the President the House should, without by a radical reduction of duties on for- rather than tears. Why? Because they instinctively seek relief from the strain two provisions. One of these should be the message was given to deprecating and stress of daily life. American men the fact that the revenues of the gov- and women in this hurrying nineteenth century are keyed up to a nervous tension which demands at intervals a retonishing as it may seem in the light lief that is best obtained by the book or the play or the diversion that takes should wipe out the more ruinous actually treated this condition of affairs | them out of themselves. The pressure of business life for men, the cares and exactions of family and social life for women are of a sort to tax all the energies, and nothing within general reach brings about the needful relaxation to overwrought nerves sooner than a novel of wholesome tone, eyen though it rank with critics as a "light" novel, or the gay and rollicking play. "I had rather," says Rosalind, "have a fool to make me merry than experience to make me sad." Theater-goers of mature years, at least, have had the experience that makes them sad, and they seek the clown and the jester that they may, for the time, forget the burdens and cares life has brought. They may also find enjoyment ment of the sinking fund act, was \$17,- in the great tragedies and in the tales which set forth existence in its most somber colors, but it is an intelle year ended June 30, 1886, such excess enjoyment, a pleasure that comes from observing artistic presentations and the products of genius, and involves an additional mental strain. It affords no rest to tired brain and weary nerves. Readers are found in plenty for the psychological novel, the novel with a purpose surplus revenue had grown so large by the novel depicting the seamy side of life, because, as it happens, writers of power and talent produce such novels, and their work is worth studying; but the same thousands that read the "Doll's standing." And this situation, result- House," or "Marcella," or "Master and Man," or "Tess," turn to "Trilby" and the "Prisoner of Zenda" with a delight land's most sensational style as an evil | that is not altogether due to the intrinsic charm of the latter tales, but partly to the fact that they are in such cheery conmanner at once solemn and sensational trast to the gloom and tragedy of the pointed out the danger of having the others. Novelists write what is in them. revenues exceed the expenditures and doubtless, and cannot be blamed if they the financial folly of using a surplus to | picture what they consider the truth rather than that which merely pleases a condition which confronts us-not a though it may be also truth. It is held by artists in literature to be beneath and a most happy one compared with their dignity to study markets and govern their pens accordingly. This is unfortunate, since otherwise the needs as well as the tastes of the public might be better served. It is much the same with the best writers for the stage. They do not write to suit a demand, but to create one, and their success is not strik-"repeated accumulation" of surplus, and ing. An inferior class of dramatists the country is no longer threatened with recognizes the general want and caters to the evils resulting from an excess of it, the result being the flood of "variety" revenue over expenditures. Instead of shows and spectacular entertainments the government purchasing its outstand- hardly to be dignified with the name "plays," which follow each other in quick succession on the stage. Bad as they cause of the effect of the declaration of deficits. The present deplorable con- are, they are patronized because they come nearest to meeting the want for light entertainment. The light, airy,

> A book on India by Rudyard Kipling was ecently issued by a New York house which author discredits by the statement his published without The history of the work is given by a writer in the Boston Transhows the curious experience Kipling has had with copyright laws. His "Plain Tales from the Hills" and some other stories published in book form, and which first made him known to the world at large, originally appeared in the Pioneer Mail and other newspapers of India and was sufficiently well recognized to cause the Pioneer Mail, which is the London Times of India, to send him on a tour around the world, during the progress of which he contributed a series of letters that were well thought of by publishers and readers. When he reached New York he offered his collection of "Plain Tales" to a publishing house there, which declined them -greatly to its later regret, no doubt. London firm had better judgment, and bringing out the book, made Mr. Kipling famous. An enterprising publisher in Allahabad, discovering this popularity, issued shilling railway series of his pamphlets some of the other short stories not included in the volume. By this time the publishers of the Ploneer Mail awoke to the situation and resolved to put the series of around-the-world letters in book form. Under the English copyright law the publisher of a periodical owns half the copyright of articles contributed unless copyright has been especially reserved. The newspaper proprietors had cheerfully given up their rights to the stories at the author's request, and now assumed that he would be willing to share in the proceeds of the new volume. But his consent to publication was needed, and this he declined to give, so, after much controversy, and although the book was already in type, the enterprise fell through. Half a dozen copies only were printed, and these remained in possession of the Pioneer Mail people until recently, when the New York firm secured one and has issued an edition, not having the fear of copyright laws before its eyes. The author will probably derive no profit from the sale, while had he been ian, not only Mexico for a kingdom, but less high headed at the beginning he might at least have had half the proceeds. The situation is doubtless very trying to the rather irascible young man.

ure is rare. There is a field for it, and

well turn its attention that way.

the army of ambitious writers might

Philadelphians have had a variety o unpleasant experiences during the past week, growing out of the strike of streetcar employes. The chief difficulty, of course, was that of securing transportation. Philadelphia spreads over a great deal of ground and walking was out of the question for many. Bicycles suddenly achieved unusual importance, and the man who owned and was able to ride one was looked upon with envy by citizens who had formerly regarded him with a degree of compassion and wonder. They themselves were now less independent, being forced to patronize the lordly and extortionate cabmen. This has naturally brought the question of cab fees to the front and caused a discussion of the need of a cheap cab service, such as exists in London. is argued that the owners of such vehicles

many short trips for a small fare rather than to stand idle all day in the hope of making ten dollars at one outing. This argument is good and is equally applicable to all cities. Street cars, complete though their service may be, can never supply all demands. Cabs and carriages are always needed, and would be much more generally used if they were less expensive. A town in Indiana with a population of several thousand people, but without street cars, has a hack system whereby passengers are carried anywhere within the corporate limits for 10 cents each. Whether it is found profitable or not the Journal does not know, but presumably it is, else it would not be maintained. A general reform in this line wil have to come sooner or later, and experiences like that at Philadelphia will help I to hasten it.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Subjugated. "By George, if I were in your place, said the officious friend, "I would appl for a divorce." "I'd like to," admitted Mr. N. Peck, "but she won't let me."

"Don't talk to me about this Christian cience nonsense. The idea of a man curing rheumatism, for instance, by mere mind "Oh, of course, you know, you have

Necessary.

to have the mind." Easy Job. Oh, its nice to be a statesman in these ar

bitration days. For when wearied with a wrestle with the task of means and ways. One can gain great approbation in a way

that cannot fail. he simply goes a-twisting of the British lion's tail! Of the British lion's tail,

Till his roar becomes a wail,

doubt land in jail,

he simply goes a-twisting of the British lion's tail! The British lion is a bird of most engross

When a thing is worth the grabbing, sure the critter's always there; Were he but an individual, ne would no

of his tail In twisting of his tall, Till his countenance turns pale,

of his tail! THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

We advise everybody to keep control of his judgment, and not to believe that the destiny of the United States is forever to be determined by a day's fluctuations on the Stock Exchange.-New York Times. Even if we wanted to dispose of bonds in England the situation would forbid it. A Secretary Chase did in 1862, let the government appeal to the American people, and be assured that it will not appeal in vain.— Chicago Inter Ocean

Congress might pass a strong declaration of its purpose to maintain the credit of our country and its securities up to the highest standard before taking a recess, and that would satisfy the President, and, perhaps, reassure some foreign holders of our securties.-Louisville Commercial. The President is right when he say

n yesterday's message that Congress should take no recess from its labors till it has taken such action as will assure the world of both the ability and the deter-mination of the United States to meet in any circumstances every obligation it in curs.-Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. There was something like a panic in Wall

street yesterday. It was caused by heavy sales were the direct result of the Presi dent's threat of war with Great Britain over a boundary dispute between British Guiana and Venezuela, with which we have properly nothing whatever to do .- New

The treasury should be relieved by authorization of a popular bond of small denomination, running a long term, to be taken at nome. To-day the republic of France rests tranquilly upon what its government owes to its own people. How far better it would be for the American government if its debts were in like manner due to its own people -Chicago Times-Herald.

It is not thought to be possible there are enough Populists and free silver maniacs in Congress to force the government of the United States into such a humiliating position as it would occupy if debarred from the power to offer to redeem in gold the bonds which are to be sold for gold. These cranks now have the opportunity to display their patriotism.—Chicago Tribune.

It is clear, however, what the Presiden wants. He would like radical legislation along the line of the recommendation in his annual message for the retirement of the greenbacks. Failing in this, he would like authority to issue gold bonds in place of "coin" bonds, for which the present law provides. There seems to be no reason why

That Congress should respond promptly give the treasury the relief it must have but also will stay the endless drain upon its gold reserve, is not open to debate. be of low denomination, so as to afford the people an opportunity to take them. The situation calls for a popular loan.

-New York Herald. The President asks Congress to strengthen his hands in his efforts to guard our national en his hands in his efforts to guard our na tional dignity. Let the legislative branch of the government, in the present light of the patriotic motives of the executive, sink all party considerations and all minor differ-ences as to methods and details, and respond as readily and as adequately to the one appeal as to the other.-Louisville Courier-

Confidence must be sustained by further bond issues if necessary, and if the hostillanguage should endanger the credit o our country in the foreign markets the same class of patriotic American bankers who protected the treasury in the dark days of the civil war will again bring assurance at home and abroad that the United States will pay its obligations in the recognized money of the world .- Cincinnati Tribune.

LITERARY NOTES.

It took forty thousand copies of Rudyard Kipling's new "Jungle Book" to satisfy the first demand in America and England. Emile Zola recently admitted that in his novels he had used scenes and situations derived from Otway, Ben Jonson and other English writers. Mr. Augustine Birrell is editing the me-

moirs of his father-in-law, the late Frederick Locker-Lampson. The book will called "My Confidences." Who is the first living writer of short stories? Most literary people in these days would say, "Rudyard Kipling." An English critic says it is M. Paul Marguerite.

Steps have been taken toward putting

memorial tablet to Huxley in Westminster Abbey, but it is thought unlikely that the authorities of the abbey will consent. George Du Maurier has been well repaid for writing "Trilby." He spent less than six months on the story, and from various sources it has already paid him more than Shelley spent between one and two years

on "Queen Mab." He wrote very slowly and was particular in the choice of words, his manuscript showing frequent erasures and The young lady who wrote the success-

ful little book, "An Experiment in Altruis an instructor in English literature at Wellesley, and her name is Mar-

M. Zola is to visit England again nex spring. He is credited with the intention of studying the provincial Englishman fr Manchester and other leading cities, and the industrial and social life of the people Admiral Lord Clarence Paget, now eighty-four years of age, has finished his memoirs, and they will soon be publishe He served in the Crimean war, and Secretary to the Admiralty under 1 Palmerston.

It has been said by a friend of Thomas Hardy that Jude, the hero of his latest

book, is, in some directions, a portrait of the author—not in the story of his career, of course, but in divers characteristics, and especially in some of his dislikes.

Rudyard Kipling was asked recently if literary fame was as joyous a possession as many people consider it. "There is only one great pleasure for an author," he i said to have answered, "and that lies in work. A writer finds his happiness in

creating, not in critics. Six citizens of Flatbush, L. I., have de sided to buy the old Freeman house in that town, to be used as a public library. Into it will be moved five thousand volumes accumulated during the last 150 years by the Flatbush district school and five thousand volumes now owned by the Erasmus Hall

One of the best forthcoming books will undoubtedly be a biography of Cardinal Manning, based largely on his own written notes, journals and intimate correspondence. The work is described as of excep-tional interest in its revelations of the Cardinal's inner character, especially during the conversion period.

Of Matthew Arnold as a correspondent, John Morley says that writing did not come easily to him, nor was he of the class of men who would have cared to have extraordinary facility. On principle Arnold always thought that the little notes and letters in which many people find such singular pleasure every day of their lives are a grievous waste of time, and a grievous dispersion of spirit.

"St. Ives," the novel left substantially complete and unpublished by Robert Louis Stevenson, is described as purely a romance of adventure. Mr. Sidney Colvinhimself an author and critic of rare ability and a master of style-says of this nove that "as a tale of adventure, manners and the road, which is all it was meant to be, it will be found a very spirited and enter-

In the latest photograph of him, J. Barrie is represented with a somewhat sad expression, such as one might not have expected on the face of the author of "Walker, London." The following statement made by him is the explanation he offers "I remember one prize I got which had rather disastrous results. It awarded by the girls of the school by plebiscite to the boy who had the sweetest smile in the school. The tragic thing was that my smile disappeared that day, and

has never been seen since. Miss Frances Power Cobb, who has just celebrated her seventy-third birthday, was the first woman to do regular office work on the editorial staff of a London daily. When the Echo was first started Miss Cobbe attended every other day to write leaders | naval gun has a range of about eleven miles was known as an author long before she was a journalist. It is now over forty years ago since she called at Longman's and asked them to issue her book on Kantian ethics. Mr. Longman at first smiled incredulously ence the wondrous popularity in twisting at the idea of such a work from a young lady, but after listening to his visitor, said "Very well, I will publish your book."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Madame Melba will sing Gounod's "Ave Maria" at the Christmas day services at Patrick's Cathedral, New York. The coloring of animals seen in Maine this season is something unusual. There have been white moose, milk white fawns,

gray wolves, and there has recently been captured a pale yellow fox. Queen Victoria recently received a gift of blue and white water lilies from leading florist in New South Wales. The illes were frozen in ice, and when they arrived at Windsor were in perfect condi-

Ex-Empress Eugenie has recently deposit ed her will with a prominent London attorney, in which, true to ner pledge, she has left a legacy to each of the 5,834 male persons of France born on the birthday of her son, Prince Louis.

Within a short time the old home of Jef-

ferson Davis, in Richmond, Va., will thrown open to the public as a Confederate museum. The "White House of the Confedas it has been called, has been the property of the city for many years and has recently been used as a schoolhouse. Of Charles Dickens's immediate descend ants there are living to-day his sons Charles and Henry Fielding, and his daughter, Miss Dickens, the novelist. Charles Henry Dickens has seven children-three girls and four boys, the second of whom is

a naval cadet. The oldest girl made her debut this year. Josephine's greatest attraction was he voice. Napoleon fell in love with it even before he knew her. She could not sing, but her conversational tones were ceedingly well modulated and pleasing. She spoke with a strong provincial accent, and it was once said that the Emperor spoke an Italian-French patois, and the Empress

Alexander Mackenzie, the historian several of the Highland clans, has now nearly completed a "History of the Frasers," which he hopes to issue to subscribers in February of next year. It will farm a volume of 750 pages, of which about one-third is devoted to the story of the notorious Simon Lord Lovat. Genealogies are given, so far as possible, of all the principal

What promises to be one of the hand in the country is that which Dr. Horace the Howard Furness, scholar, in conspearian Wallingford. which is absolutely fireproof, will contain shelves to accommodate Dr. Furness's melendid collection of books, which now em-

for occupancy Somebody recently reproached Prof. Max Muller for "wasting his time" on mythology. He replies: "All I can say is that this study gives me intense pleasure, and has been a real joy to me all my life. I have toiled enough for others; may I not in the evening of my life follow my own taste? I see much more in mythology than appears on the surface, and I believe the time And although I am glad to have lived long enough to witness the triumph of son theories which, when first uttered were widely and fiercely condemned, I hold to my own belief that truth is in no hurry.

I care not for a Christmas past. Whether 'twas drear or pleasant, The subject that concerns me now Is of a Christmas present. -Detroit Free Press.

"Oh, why did Ben bolt?" asked the funny man's chile "And what did he bolt that they prate "He heard Trilby sing," said the humorist "And straightway bolted a gait on."

-Philadelphia Record. 'T's sad to love. And get the mitten: Tis worse to wed And find you're bitten.

The remedy For this, of course, Is Oklahoma And divorce -Kansas City Journal.

SHREDS AND PATCHES. To the ex-Confederate: Johnny, get you

gun!-Chicago Tribune. It takes a young man many years to distinguish himself from a genius.-Adams The intellect of the wise is like glass;

Here is a great chance for Mr. John J Ingalls. Johnny, get your gun.-Washing-There are probably as good fish in the

it admits the light of heaven and reflects

lied about .-- Yonkers sea as ever were Jones-I didn't know Col. Blood smoked. Brown-Did you think he drank all the

Many a man will miss heaven by an inch -the inch he cut from the end of his yardstick .- Ram's Horn. A four-year-old child aptly described im agination as looking at things you cannot

see.-Texas Siftings. The football yell has died out, but the As time is money there's great fitness the days being short just around Christ-

They are making whisky from beets, but that sounds as if the cart was before It is a rather sad thing to note, at a

lost art, that the world was never as intelligent as it is now .- Philade

Duzby-What's in that bottle-poison? Dooby-I guess there must be; there isn't any label on it .- Roxbury Gazette. What's in a name? Ask the cashler of your bank to discount your note and find out .- New York Mail and Express.

If the poster fad continues to develop the time will come when every man can me his own artist.-Washington Post. There is this to be said for the rumseller: He usually puts his money to better use than his customers do theirs .- Puck Dr. Glade-Do you know anybody who has a horse for sale? Draver-I reckon Hank Bitters has; I sold him one yesterday

Consolation-She-"Poor uncle! And to be eaten by undiscovered savages!" "Yes, but he gave them their first taste of relig-February being a pretty cold month, it

is likely that Durrant will find the sudden change of climate rather severe-Kansas City Journal.

BOSTON'S DANGER.

In Case of War with England the City Would Suffer Seriously.

Lieutenant Erasmus M. Weaver, United States Army, in the Boston Transcript. Boston is only twenty-four hours from St. John, N. B., and but twenty-eight hours from Halifax. Of course, large fleets would rendezvous at one or both of these places during the preliminary heated discussion of the diplomats, and when the thread of exchanges between the foreign offices should snap the same event would loose the moor-ing cables and hoist the anchors off the

Nova Scotian coast. Suppose, for example, this present question were to become more and more acute, and that we should have to face England as an enemy March 1, 1896. What could we do to protect Boston? As General Miles says, in his annual report, it is known at the seat of every European government, if not by our newspaper editors, that we can offer no resistance worthy the name. In such a communication as this it is unnecessary to specify the details of our weakness in defensive armament, but it can, in a general way, be said that there is no possibility that either the coast defense artillery or th warships of our navy could by March prevent a British fleet anchoring in Broad sound, between Nahant and Green island and between Outer Brewster island and Point Allerton, closing the harbor and bom-

barding the city. It would be possible for a warship to stand 8,000 to 10,000 yards from Fort Warren, beyoud the limit of accurate fire of our guns and bombard Boston. The 9.2-inch British at thirty degrees elevation. Their 12-inch guns also have a range of over ten miles. The ships would, of course, keep in motion ly neutralize the high-angle fire of the mortars at Winthrop Head, for while it is not difficult to hit ships in motion by the direct low-trajectory fire of guns, it is very difficult to hit such a target with mortar fire; indeed, there is only a remote chance o

Furthermore, as Green Island and the Brewsters are unoccupied it would be possible for the enemy struct strong bombproof works there and thus bombard the city at leisure danger to the ships. In view of the ranges of modern high-power naval ordnance, it would seem advisable to extend the line of fortifications, as at present planned, to inemplacements on Nahant. island, Outer Brewster and Point Allerton One point should be made dear: In the combat between a shore fort defending a city from bombardment and a warsh bombarding the city, the former has a small moving target to fire at long range; the latter has the immense target of the entire business part of the city to fire at; it would be necessary only to point the ship guns at high angles in the direction of the city to be effective. And in this connection it should be pointed out that the damage done by bombardment is not chiefly loss of life; indeed, the loss of life would be very small but rather, the greatest injury would result from fires started, and from the paralysis of all business, retail and wholesale; the first shell exploded in the streets of Boston would serve not only to clear the stores, but the city itself of all residents within

range of the guns. It has seemed to the writer that if our citizens, voters and legislators appreciated fully some of these realistic features of the logical chain depending from the Monroe Doctrine and all other questions which reach be either more interest shown in the matter of coast defense or else an abandonment of all policy and interests, whether they have a public bearing, as the Hawaiian and the Venezuelan questions, or a commercial bearing, as the German and Spanish tariff dif-ferences, or the sufferings of missionaries or imprisoned citizens in foreign countries. At a recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Boston great interest was shown in the work of developing the capaci-ty of Boston harbor for shipping, and deepening the channels to the sea. While earnestly forwarding all such plans, it ought to be kept in mind that a day of severe reckoning may come unless suitable provis made to defend the harbor against naval attack. General Sherman said in one of his best speeches: "No man is wise enough to fore-tell when soldiers may be in demand again." It is very true. A city exposed like Boston see to it that it is thoroughly protected against naval attack; fortunately can easily be defended beyond all danger

JABEZ BALFOUR.

Undeserved Misery Which Resulted to His Numerous Victims. London Telegraph.

A more appalling amount of u misery than was caused by the failure has never resulted from any financial operations. The investors were unhappily drawn from exactly that class of the population who could least afford a severe monetary loss. at also will stay the endless drain upon is constantly being increased. The library There was the savor of complete respectas gold reserve, is not open to debate. will be moved from Philadelphia to the is equally clear that the bonds should new building as soon as the latter is ready rounding the enterprise, and the small tradesman, the clerk and the poor widow, as well as many both above and below these ranks, were induced to place their savings with a company which added the worldly advantage of high profits to the satisfaction derived from its accompanying odor of sanctity. Ministers of religion not only invested themselves, but induced their flocks to do the same, and a prominent Nonconformist divine-a relative of Balfour'sconcerns. With regard to the motive which actuated Balfour and the others in carryinging on this gigantic swindle, it was mai that which has been the cause of frauds since the world began. Balfour was undoubtedly an ambitious man, and by means of the companies which he floated, he was able to line his pockets with wealth, and at the same time become a mayor and a me of Parliament. At first the objects aimed at may have been honest and legitimate enough; but when profits were seen to be dwindling, the fatal step was taken of bolstering up the falling credit of the company Such a course once entered upon is di if not impossible, to retrace.

We cannot know the exact workings of Balfour's singularly ingenious mind, but we do know that he went on bringing more and more dupes into the concern at a time when he must have been perfectly well aware that he was luring them on to ruin. And it was for the relief fund generously started was only able to touch the fringe of the distress, the assets were totally in even to the claims of the best secured l ers. If we are to judge of actions by consequence alone, it would be hard indeed to find any offenses of modern times of a more awful character than those which this financial magnate committed in apparent gayety of heart. We have, of course, no right to apply this criterion, and the guilt of the transactions depends on the moral motives by which they were co The flight to Argentina--which was represented by Balfour's counsel as merely a did not aggravate the guilt, although it probably increased the public exasperation. The whole case affords a warning most forcible and impressive kind against the business ability which consists in unscrupulous misrepresentation of financial prospects, and it should serve to put the small investor forever on his guard against pious professions ending in fraudulent balance sheets.

Foreign Competition in Wheels.

The real question of interest to America, however, goes a little deeper than the price of wheels in 1895. That Japan can take American ideas and American machinery, and make goods at a less cost than they can be made here, is beyond dispute. That she can bring them here and undersell our manufacturers, must also be ceded. That she will be permitted to do so, is another question. We do not believe that America stands ready to commit suiside for the benefit of Japan or China, or any other nation upon the face of the gt lefore this invasion has run a very great ength, something with authority be f-protection is one of the fundaments laws that keep men and nations upon the would sit down and see its industries wi